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WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 28, 1894.

The Washington Times The People's Penny Paper. 138.916

Was its apprepate circulation for the week ending Saturday, June 23, 1894. It reaches 200,000 reader

DAILY CIRCULATION: Sunday, June 17......20,000 Monday, June 18......20,046 Tuesday, June 19......20,341 Wednesday, June 20.....19,439 Thursday, June 2119,674 Saturday, June 23......19,488

The above statement of the circulation of The Times is absolutely correct, and the number of papers published each day was distributed to bona fide readers in the cities. readers in the city of Washington and vicinity. THE WASHINGTON TIMES COMPANY. The Weather To-day.

showers in the early morning, probably fair during the day; southwest winds. THE Slow gentleman is now called "Old

THE armor plates ought to be dressed in

THE exeursion funny man has already begun to rock the boat. His jokes are killing.

THERE are better freaks in the land than have ever been caught by the dime museum

MARINE disaster by telegraph-A schoone was wrecked last night in going over Holtz

THE anarchistic brand of liberty lovers don't care much for our small Fourth of July demonstrations that only kill a few people.

We may reasonably draw the conclusion when a man is tarred and feathered, that somebody thought he didn't sufficiently resemble the bird of freedom.

"Gor \$15,000" has served as a headline in one New York paper twice within two months. Madeline Pollard was one of the people alluded to, and a certain police captain, who had collected that sum, was the other. He got his,

A LEARNED professor of mathematics will, during the vacation, figure out the very last moment, at the present rate of consumption, at which Lillian Russell and the Sultan of Morocco, having used up all other available material, will have to marry each other.

EUROPEAN steamers are crowded with tour ists. Come to think it over, times are not as hard as they look .- Cincinnati Tribune. It is to be noticed in this connection that Coxey's men are the only laboring people taking ex cursions this year; and even they can hardly be called an evidence of prosperity.

POPULIST GOOD SENSE.

Senators Allen, Peffer, Kyle, and Irby pro pose to use the power conferred upon them by their independent position in the Senate to fest the trust sugar schedule, and if they would also confer a favor on the country their votes will be recorded against protecting sugar, either raw or refined.

Sugar is no longer a luxury. It is used extensively by the poor, and is also an article of necessity in manufacturing as well as for domestic purposes. Why, then, should it be taxed to increase its cost to consumers, and especially to enrich a trust that creates millions each year from the present law? Re move the tax from sugar and give it to the public at the lowest possible cost. Or, if it is to be taxed at all, let it be on the raw product, and not on the product of the sugar trust.

An effort is being made to influence Congress to strike out the words "the board may refuse to grant or revoke a license for pub licly advertising ability to treat or cure disenses" from the bill to license physicians in

It is right to license physicians, in order to prevent the public from being humbugged, poisoned and maltreated by quacks and charlatans, but the power that grants the license should also reserve the right to prohibit student graduates from discrediting the profes sion by advertising themselves as experts.

A physician's good name can only be won by his ability. He must earn the confidence of the public by successful efforts in treating human ailments, and no amount of advertising will add to his reputation. That reputation is his stock in trade, and experience coupled with education and ability to put knowledge into practical use, is all that is required. A reputable physician needs no larid advertising to bring a practice, nor will be resort to such methods.

On the other hand, suppose inexperienced physicians were given license to advertise; what protection has the public against their deception? Before a credulous public their advertising would place them on a par with physicians of experience and reputation, and the public would suffer in consequence. Further, the right to probibit advertising would prevent many licensed quacks from imposing

PARTY PLATFORMS.

A reading of the various party platform promulgated by state and county conven tions impresses one with the conclusion that platform builders are either bereft of ideas or are shorn of time to do more than copy the platforms of preceding conventions.

"We believe in a free ballot and a fair count" and "we exult in the record of glory which wearisome to voters who read the same declarations year after year. And when it is considered that the free ballot and glory-making records of political parties are about as mythical as the story of Robinson Crusce the presumption of platform-makers seems appall-

The decision of the House District of Columbia Committee to report favorably the bill providing for a free public library for the Distriet will find a warm response in the hearts

of thousands of the people of Washington. With all its national advantages, this city many of the opportunities which cities of even smaller size enjoy. Among such opportunities is that of a free public library, which all can use. Of course, the Congressional Library has no superior in the country, and with its new building the facilities th

other part of the United States. But, of necessity, it cannot be used and enjoyed to the full by those who are employed during the day, and who, for one reason or another, find it difficult or inconvenient to avail them selves of the privileges of the institution.

In New York, a few years ago, it was found that with all the great collections of books which were available to the public, either with or without privileges of withdrawal-the Astor, Lenox, Mercantile, and other libra-ries—none could accomplish the class of work establishment and success of these latter in New York is a matter of recent history.

As an educating force, no wiser mean could be adopted, and the determination to establish this free library deserves, and will doubtless win the commendation of every public spirited individual in the District of

PROTECTION AND PAUPER LABOR.

The platform adopted by Pennsylvania labor question that should cause every wage earner to declare against the hypocrisy of mine owners and manufacturers who preach protection and import the lowest classes of pauper labor to supplant and displace intelli-gent working people. It reads in part:

None the less we condemn the insincerity and inconsistency of those who clamor foully for protection to American industries and yet seek very occasion and lose no opportunity to supplant it with cheap, imported pauper labor. We denounce the hypocrite who pretends seal for the improvement of the social condition of the American workingmen and yet displaces and evicts them for aliens, ignorant of our laws and foreign to our institutions. We stand for the rigid enforcement of all the laws of the commonwealth enacted to protect the lives and preserve the health of wage-earners and to secure for them the prompt and regular pay-ment of their wages in money of undiminished

"MARKEN" NOT PRODUCED.

Librettist Johnson Says the Company

Inquiry was yesterday made of Philander ohnson by a Times reporter as to his intentions concerning the opera "Marken," which was to have been presented at Albaugh's grand opera house Monday night last.

"I had," said he, "a future and substantial representation in view, but I, with my collaborator, Mr. Shaw, preferred a preliminary local performance, never dreaming that the experiment, owing to conditions with which we could not possibly be familiar, would be so hazardous. I should be most unwilling to refer to the manner in which "Marken" was produced were it not for a possible inference that the opera failed on its merits, and not because of the manner of its production.

"Marken" was not produced on Monday last beyond the publication of its tille in the programme. It was, from beginning to end, an improvisation by the various members of the company, who had not had sufficient time to learn their lines. The costumes and stage settings were grotesquely neglected at the expense of the author's ideas, and might have served better for depicting a New England pienic than a rural scene in Holland.

"The performance was, of course, a disappointment, but the relief over its withdrawal is almost a compensation. It was one of the episodes in dramatic work which the experienced theater manager contemplates without public expression of his loss of equanimity. tions concerning the opera "Marken," which

episodes in dramatic work which the experi-enced theater manager contemplates without public expression of his loss of equanimity. Although those who are familiar with it ex-press entire faith in it, we do not contend that the opera is either meritorious as a pop-ular attraction or creditable in an artistic sense, for it is still an untried work. It is due to Mr. Shaw's reputation as a musician. sense, for it is still an untried work. It is due to Mr. Shaw's reputation as a musician, if not to my own as a writer, to impress the fact that the public has had no opportunity to hear 'Marken' sing or talk for itself." "There is surely no disposition to place the responsibility for the collapse with you or Mr. Shaw."

Mr. Shaw."
I'do not see how there can be. Such an effort would be absurdly unreasonable and

BONDS FOR NEW SEWERS.

nittee Authorized to Consider the

\$7,500,000 Proposition.

The House District Committee at its meeting yesterday decided to intrust all consideraion of the proposition for the \$7,500,000 bond issue for sewer extension to a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Heard, Babcook, and Cobb. They are to report at the next com-mittee meeting on Tuesday, unless the House adjourns, in which case Mr. Heard will ap-point the time.

ession in the afternoon and began a careful examination of the great mass of communica-tions that have been received bearing upon the subject. It is understood that one or more conferences will be had with the Commissioners or a representative of the board before the final report is made, as Commis-sioner Truesdell on the day of the last hear-ing had not completed his remarks, and some further recommendations, it is understood, may come from the District building.

SHORT THOUGHTS FROM TAMMANY.

Lemon ples are now made without eggs. The lemons have long since been discarded. The man who sells intoxicating beverage is called a bartender because he is tough. Wheresoever a cholera morbus case is gathered together there look for watermelon.

Why is buttermilk like something that has never happened? Because it hasn't a curd. The man who picks up a red-hot stove lifter and is badly burned is ant to get on his

sear.

If you keep your husband constantly in hot water, madam, you alone are to blame if he gets soaked.

It is not possible that a man may occupy the last in a procession of vehicles and yet be in the van.

The man who could fill the office better than the man appointed has yet to be corn in the great republic.

The man who always agrees with you may

The man who always agrees with you may be a pleasant companion, but when you want advice go to some one else.

At the end of one's tongue when forgotten is very appropriate in a gossiper's case, as her tongue is so long, you know.

A Boston man, who believes in elevated railways, says the horse cars must go. We are glad to hear it. If he can make them go, it is something their drivers can't do.—Tammany Times.

In the Field of Politics.

The Fourth Arkansas district convention resterday nominated W. I. Terry for Congress.

The Populist convention of the First Missouri district has nominated John M. London for Con-

gress.

The Democratic convention of the Fourth congressional district of Arkansas yesterday renominated Hon. W. L. Terry, the present incumbent, by acclamation.

The Prohibition party at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday afternoon made the following nominations for state offices: For governor, Francis E. Baldwin, Elmira; lieutenant governor, Justus Miller, Troy; ludge of the Court of Appeals, Zachariah P. Taylor, Rochester.

As It Appeared to Samuel. nmy—"Mammy, when I went to see Tom Stapleford this morning, the girl that came to the door said he wasn't at home, an' I know he was. What did she want to tell me that

His mother-"There may have been reasons why Tommy could not be seen. She trid you that out of politeness."

Sammy—"Yes, she acted as if she was out of politeness."—Chicago Tribune.

A June Ballad.

Thrifty June!
Wheat she ripened for the reaping,
Woke the wild rose from its sleeping;
Taught the winds a winsome rune—
Thrifty June!

Royal June!
Vines she hung with scarlet vaces;
Finshed the tender flower faces
With the sultry heats of noon—
Royal June!

With the serious June

Gracious June

Wove a spell and cast it over
Beart of maid and heart of lover,
In the shimmer of her moon—

Gracious June!

Gracious June!

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY...

While Senator McMillan, of Michigan, red sure of re-election at the expire ion of his present term next March, Se Patton is still very much on the doubtful list. In the first place, Hon. Julius Casar Burrows, though he takes special care not to do any talking, is known to be in the race, and with very excellent chauces, too. His long and successful service in the House, the prominence that he has gotten in the ranks of the Republican members, and the continual grouping of his name with ex-Speaker Reed in the familiar expression "Reed and Burrows think this," or "Reed and Burrows will do that," have not been without their effect on Michiganders, who take considerable pride in him. But if Burrows doesn't shake down the plum, there are plenty of others who are under the tree ready to pick it up. There is Benton Hanchopp, of Saginaw, the very able lawyer whom President Harrison nominated for the United States circuit court, but who failed of confirmation because it came at the end of the session. Then there is Perry Hannah, of Grand Traverse, one of the loading business men in the state; ex-Member of Congress Cutcheon, of Grand Rapids, and Congressiman Stevenson. All of these are in the race, which thus far is a neck-to-neck one, with a very little handleap for Patton, because he now holds the seat. n the first place, Hon, Julius Casar Burrows

There is considerable gossip, too, about the llinois Senatorship, which falls due this year A Republican Congressman said yesterday A Republican Congressman said yesterday that to overcome the present apportionment, which is very unfavorable to his party, will require 35,000 Republican majority. "And this," he said contemptuously, "is what is called popular government." He intimated, however, that he felt sure of the required majority, and only questioned whether it would not be 50,000. "It would be that tomorrow," he added, "if we could have the vote then." As to the candidacy of Mr. Cullom, his only Republican opponent is Mr. William M. Mason, a prominent Chicagoan. If the state goes Democratic, ex-Congressman. Ben. T. Cable will wrestle with Franklin McVeugh for the place, and possibly Mr. Black may beat the best of these two.

Gen. Catchings said yesterday that the Com. nittee on Rules had decided not to favor an adjournment from Saturday of this week over the Fourth of July. There was still plenty of business to do, and there seemed no rea-son for so long a vacation. It is intimated, too, that the cool change of the past thirty-six hours has had some influence in causing

A bill of considerable interest has just be stroduced by Congressman Fielder providing that sleeping car companies shall proride each car with a safe for the proper cus tody of passengers' valuables. There was an tody of passengers' valuables. There was an amusing rumor that Mr. Fielder had lost something in a sleeping car recently and had thus had impressed upon him the necessity for such a bill, but if proved to be false. A paragraph of much interest to Congressmea who have many miles of sleeping car misery while going to and from their constituencies is to the effect that no more than one-half a cent per mile shall be charged for the use of lower berths and no more than one-third of a cent for upper berths. This would make the sleeping-car fare to New York only a little over a dollar for lower and about seventy-five cents for an upper berth. The rate of one-third of a cent a mile is fixed for parlor car seats.

ether the best judge of cigars in the Senate Just as soon as he lights a fresh Havana he strolls out into the cloakroom and holds the ighted end under his chin, after the manner of tobacco experts, so as to let the fragrance rise under his nostrils. In this way he can tell a good eigar in a few seconds, and if it is not to his liking away it goes.

Artist Gibbs, who is doing some sketch vork of the Senate in Summer attire, was making pen-and-ink portraits of the more talkative Senators vesterday. Pfeffer, standng with a palm-leaf fan in one hand and a plie of manuscript before him, was the subject of one effort. Senators Caffery, Hill, Hawley, and Brice were others who are to appear in their hot weather appearel. Senator Hoar looked so very angelie to Artist Gibbs that he, too, is to be included.

Senator Hill finally succumbed to hot reather yesterday, after going bravely through the trying heat of the past few days with a thick vest and closely buttoned Prince Albert coat. He let his whose shirt front show yesterday, and looked very much relieved, too.

The Committee on Rules has not yet se aside a day for the Patterson bill to repeal the anti-pooling clause of the interstate comday will be allotted for the measure next week, and it is probable that the bill will not stir up much opposition. The necessity for some change in existing law, which is violated extensively by shippers—it is said to such an extent as to become practically nugatory—and acquiesced in by the railroads through fear of losing patronage, is hardly questioned by

"One of the most interesting chroniclings of political ambition will be made when the history of 'Mickey' Shea is written," said a prominent Democratic Congressman yesterday. "You don't know who he is, eh? Well,

prominent Democratic Congressman yesterday. "You don't know who he is, ch? Well, he is a young man of Irish descent, just 17 years old, and my attention was called to his rather remarkable career by the fact that his name is among those who are to be dropped at the Department of Agriculture on July 1, unless some of his many political friends look after him. 'Mickey's history is this: To begin with, 'Mickey's honly a nick-name, his real name is John Jay Shea. He came from some small town in Ohio, and at the age of 10 started out to, see the world. Blacking boots and selling newspapers were his principal occupations up to about two years ago, and he boasts that he has seen every large city in the Union in one or the other of these 2apacities.

"Finally a western Congressman picked him up and brought him to Washington. Then Senator Brice got him into the Senate as a page, and was so pleased with his quick wit that he finally introduced him to Chairman Harrity, and 'Mickey' became a messenger at the national Democratic committee's headquarters in New York. But in the campaign 'Mickey' wanted to go on the stump. He went out to Ohio and was advertised to speak in one town on 'the issues of the campaign' to a Democratic audience on the same night that Senator John Sherman was to speak for the merits of Republican principles. It is said that 'Mickey' had a large crowd than the senior Ohio Senator, although his friends say this was because the local brewers were Democratic audience on the same night that Senator John Sherman was to speak for the merits of Republican principles. It is said that 'Mickey' had a large crowd than the senior Ohio Senator, although his friends say this was because the local brewers were Democratic audience on the same night that Senator John Sherman was to speak for the merits of Republican principles. It is said that 'Mickey' had a large rowd than the senior Ohio Senator, although his friends say this was because the local brewers were Democratic audience on the same night that Senator John

40-Seven Suggestions for Girls-The sailor hat seems to be a sort of peren-nial. It differs but little from those worn some seasons back.

A pretty turban has a trimming of satin loops and estrich tips. One rather long plume curls back over the hair.

SOCIAL DOINGS AND SAYINGS. McKendree M. E. church was filled less

evening with an interested audience, the co-Sonder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bouder, to Mr. T. Vivian Walker. Dr. L. T. Widerman, rector, performed the ceremony. The organist, Miss Annie Dashiell, played "Consider the Lilies" until the entrance of the bride, when "Lohengrin" pealed forth The bride was led to the aitar by her father, and was met at the chancel rall by the groomelect attended by his best man, Dr. R. L. Caton. During the ceremony, "Then you'll remember me," and "O Promise Me" were played. The bride's dress was white silk and duchess lace. She carried white I.a France roses. Miss Sadie Souder, sister of the bride and maid of honor, wore white organdie and carried La France roses. The ushers were Messrs. Brodie, Vowles, Otterback, and Hill, There were many handsome presents from friends and relatives. Company A of the Sixth battation, National Guards, of which Mr. Walker is second lieutenant, presented a beautiful bronze and onvx clock. A royal Worcester elook came from his friends in the was also remembered by his friends in the coast survey. The Missionary Circle, of which Miss Souder is a member, sent a silver water service. A reception was held from 8.30 to 10.30. Mr. and Mrs. Walker left for a short trip North, and will be at home after July 15

The marriage of Miss Sarah E. Shallcross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Shallcross, of Wheeling, W. Va., to Mr. Oliver D. Wilkerson, of Topeka, Kas., was solemnized at nooc yesterday at Trinity church.

A quiet weiding occurred at non yesterday at the Epiphany church, Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim officiating. The contracting parties were Miss Nellie Limeburner, and Mr. Charles F. Marvin. Only the most intimate friends were present. Mr. Marvin is professor of meteorology at the weather bureau and has acquired a reputation abroad because of his scientific researches and contributions to literature. After their return from the bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Marvin will be at home to their friends.

Miss Mary Grace Sterner and Mr. Charles Miss Mary Grace Sterner and Mr. Charles Keller Finckel were quietly married yesterday at the home of the bride, No. 1220 O street northwest, by Rev. J. G. Butler, of the Memorial Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Finckel left on a morning train for a sojourn at the seashore. On their return they will reside at their home in Le Droit park.

Miss Antomette A, England, daughter of the late Charles E. England and grand-daughter of Mr. Job W. Angus, and Mr. J. C. McKercher, of Seattle, Wash., were married at the residence of the bride, No. 1342 T atreet northwest, last evening at 7:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Elliott, of the Church of the Ascension.

Owing to the continued illness of Miss Julia Stevenson, daughter of the Vice President, Mrs. Stevenson will not be able to leave for Charlestown, W. Va., as was first contemplated. Mrs. Scott and the Misses Scott will accompany the family later, and remain with them till they start for Cape May.

Secretary Morton and Miss Morton expect to leave this week for a trip to Nebraska. It is understood the Secretary is considering a trip to Europe some time during the Summer.

Misses Foster, of Louisiana, guests of Mrs. Bianchard, left vesterday to visit relatives in New Jersey. They will spend a part of the season in Saratoga, and later will go up the

Mrs. J. Frank Aldrich and children leave to-day for Newport for several weeks. They will spend the rest of the season at Deer Park. Mrs. and Miss Boynton have gone to Fal-mouth, Mass., where they will remain until

Dr. Busey and the Misses Burroughs will leave for Narragansett in a few days.

Mrs. Dora T. Voorhis is seriously ill at her home on Q street with malarial fever. She had expected to leave for the North on July 1, but has had to postpone it indefinitely.

Miss Shields left last Priday to join her mother at Hyannis Port, Mass., where Gen. Shields has a cottage.

Representative Lester, of Georgia, and his family are now at Takoma Park, where they will remain until Congress adjourns. Miss Lester leaves fo-day for Virginia Beach, where she will remain for about ten days.

The Marine Band will this afternoon at 6

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Only a Freebooter. Edith: "Mr. Softleigh, I hear you said my father was a robber." Softleigh: "He kicked me out the last time

I cailed on you."

"That doesn't justify you in calling him a "I didn't call him a robber. I said he was a freebooter."—Raymond's Monthly. - 415

Capitol Notes.

Representative Wilson returned resterday from his two weeks vacation in Virginia. The trip has improved his health.

The House Labor Committee resterday ordered a favorable report of Mr. O Neill's bill to protect free labor and industries from the effect of convict labor.

viet labor.

Messra Coxey and Browne had a hoaring before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor yesterday on the extension of the road system of the country on a uniform plan.

Representative Hayes has introduced a resolution to empower members to employ clerks during the coming recess for official daties, payment to be made from the contingent fund.

Chairman Bankhead, of the Committee on Fubile Buildings and Grounds, says the half of Records bill will come up after the New Mexico bill is disposed of, either this afternoon or norrow.

Senator Allen has introduced a bill providing

Senator Allen has introduced a bill providing that endets appointed to the Military or Naval Academies must have been residents of the districts for which they are appointed for two years

The leave granted the House Committee on Appropriations to sit during recess is for the purpose of meeting in November and going over Treasury estimates prior to the assembling of Congress in December.

Treasury estimates prior to the assembling of Congress in December.

A bill was introduced into the House yesterday by Mr. Rusk directing the Commissioners of the District to reconvey certain lanes to Andrew J. Curtis and Mary E. Curtis, the same being previously conveyed by them to the District for the opening of Forty-third street northeast.

Senator Proctor gave notice yesterday of an amendment to the le islative and executive appropriation bill providing that employee discharged because of reduction of force or innatequate pay should be given preference in case of vacancies occurring during the next fiscal year. The House Committee on Commerce yesterday ordered to be reported to the House the Nicaragua canal bill drawn by the subcommittee, with an amendment giving the government a first lien on the chand, so that there can be no chance of loss through its guarantee of the bonds.

The District Committee of the House has de-

bonds

The District Committee of the House has decided to make a favorable report of the bill for a free public library for the District. Several unimportant amendments are to be made. The nucleus of the collection is to be made from duplicate copies of books from the Congressional Library and those of the various departments.

loops and estrich tips. One rather long plume curls back over the hair.

Waists of fancy silk, the fronts shirred in at the shoulders and waist line, are worn with skirts in black and all colors.

Dresses of black and tan are all the rage. Black velvet, with tan colored cloth, or vice black velvet, with tan colored cloth, or vice versa, makes an exceedingly effective costume.

A round hat is trimmed with a butterfly bow exactly in front. The effect is somewhat peculiar, as the loops of the bow at some distance resemble ears.

A stylish blouse is made on the old-time Norfoik plan, with wide, flat plaits. There are bishop's sleeves and very wide revers of moire, a moire belt and collar with narrow galloon trimming.

The fashion for dressing the hair seems to be tending toward concealing the ears. Some of the new fashion plates have the hair in a fluffy mass that covers the ears allogether, others merely show the tips. The hair is much more puffed out than heretofore, and the prediction is made that any amount of false hair will become necessary.—New York Ledger.

BOND OFFERING

With Stock Participation. The Central National Bank

Washington, D. C.,

CORNER PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND SEVENTH ST. N. W WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

\$300,000

Of the 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds of THE WASHINGTON AND CHESA-PEAKE BEACH RAILWAY COMPANY.

DENOMINATIONS, \$100 AND \$500. DATE, NOVEMBER 1, 1893, DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1933. OPTIONAL AFTER TEN YEARS AT \$105 AND INTEREST. SINKING FUND, \$50,000 A YEAR. INTEREST COUPONS PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER 1.

American Security and Trust Company, Trustee for Bonds

Price: Par flat, giving purchasers the benefit of about two months' interest accrued

EACH \$100 BOND AND \$50 OF STOCK FOR \$100 CASH. EACH 2500 BOND AND 2250 OF STOCK FOR 2500 CASH. No single subscription on these terms shall exceed \$10,000, and the right is reserved to close the sale under this offering on one day's notice and to award smaller amounts than

are subscribed.

BONDS ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY,

Statement, in Brief, of the Company's Present Condition and Prospects, by H. C. Speer, Vice President.

THE WASHINGTON AND CHESAPEARE BEACH RAILWAY COMPANY IS & duly organized corporation, under the general and special laws of the state of Maryland, with a capitalization of \$1,500,000, and an authorized issue of \$1,000,000 lat mortgage, 6 per cent, thirty year gold bonds, redeemable after ten years at \$1.05 and interest. Interest payable semi-annually on the 1st days of May and November,

each year.

The Railway Company owns seven hundred and eighteen acres of land at CHESA-PEAKE BEACH, for which it has a corporate charter with all the powers and privileges of a city, in the name of "CHESAPEAKE BEACH." This property has a frontage on the Bay of nearly three miles, and covers ONE OF THE FINEST BATH-ING BEACHES IN THE COUNTRY.

It is now being laid out and graded for occupation. Contracts for over \$100,000 worth of lots have already been made to people intending to build cottages as soon as the road is finished. "CHESAPEAKE BEACH" lies twenty-eight miles southeast of Washington.

of Washington.

The title to the Company's property, and the proceedings in the matter of its incorporation, the issuance of its stock and bonds, are all certified to be good and regular, as shown by the following certificates of Hon. A. H. Garland (ex-Attornsy General of the United States), and the Hon. Joseph W. O. O'Neall, General Counsel of the Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1894.

This certifies that I have examined the General Statutes of the state of Maryland, governing the incorporation of Railway Companies, and the proceedings taken in the incorporation and organization of the Washington and Chesapeake Beach Railway Company thereunder, and find the said Company was duly and legally incorporated and organize I in all respects in compliance with law.

I have also examined Chapter 301 of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at its January Session, 1892, being an Act to amend the Charter of the Washington and Chesapeake Beach Bailway Company, and also the proceedings of the said Railway Company taken thereunder, and I find the same to be regular and in all respects in compliance therewith, and that such company is in unimpaired possession of all the rights, franchises, and powers granted by both the General Statutes and this Special Statute.

all respects in compliance therewith, and that such company is in unimpaired possession of all the rights, franchises, and powers granted by both the General Statutes
and this Special Statute.

I have also examined the proceedings of said company relative to, and the deed of
trust executed by it to the American Security and Trust Company of Washington,
D. C., dated December 5, 1893, to secure the payment of One Million Dollars of First
Mortgage Six Per Cent. Thirty-year Gold Bonds, together with the Bonds thereby
secured, dated the 1st day of November, 1893, and I find the same to be regular and
in conformity to the General and Special laws under which the Company is incorportated and is operating, and that deed of trust named is a good and valid first lien
upon all the lands, franchises, railway and property of every kind now owned or
that may hereafter be acquired by the Company.

I have also examined the title to the property known as "CHESAPEAKE BEACH,"
and I find the same to be good in the Washington and Chesapeake Beach Railway
Company, subject only to the Deed of Trust above named.

Very respectfully,

Very respectfully,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1894.

Mr. H. C. Spera, Vice President, Washington, D. C.

Dean Sin: In accordance with your request of February 12, 1895. I have made careful examination of the proceedings had in the matter of incorporation and organization of the Washington and Chesapeake Beach Railway Company under the General Public Statutes of Maryland, and of the Act to amend the Charter of the Washington and Chesapeake Beach Railway Company, being Chapter 301 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, of 1892, and of the proceedings of the stockholders and of the board of directors of the said company thereunder, and I am of the opinion—

1. That said Company was duly and legally organized and is now in full possession of all the rights and franchises and corporate power.

2. That it has power to construct, equip and maintain a railroad; to own all the usual collateral properties of railway companies, and buy, own, and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of lands and premises at its terminal on the Chesapeake Bay in the argregate of 3,000 acres.

3. That is has full power and authority to issue bonds, and to pledge its railway, corporate franchises, real estate and personal property acquired and to be acquired as security for the same. WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1894.

as security for the same.

I further certify that I have examined the proceedings authorizing an issue of One Million Dollars of the Company's First Mortgage Six Per Ceat. Thirty-year Gold Bonds and the securing of the said Bonds by a Deed of Trust to the American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., and I find such proceedings in all respects conform to the requirements of law, and that such bonds are valid and binding obligations of the Company according to their tenor, and legally secured by said Trust Deed as the first and best lien on all the property and profits of said Com-

I have also carefully examined the title deeds to said Company's real estate especially described in said Trust Deed, and find the title in said Company to be free, clear, and unincumbered, save and except the said Deed of Trust securing this issue of Bonds.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH W. O'NEALL. JOSEPH W. O'NEALL,

COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

THE WORK OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD IS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY, the road to be completed in all respects ready to operate SEPTEMBER IS, 1894. The work on the great pier 2,000 feet long is nearly finished. THE WORK ON THE THREE-MILE BREAKWATER, GRAND PROMENADE, AND BOULL-VARD has been commenced and is being p shed as rapidly as possible. The great Draw Bridge the largest single span plote girder bridge in this country; has been finished and now ready to go in place.

The cost of the Company's property at "The Beach," Its charters, franchises, privileges, contracts, rights of way, surveys, and construction work to the present time amounts to \$1.301,0% 69, as follows:

The total cost of the company's property when road is completed and equipped, based on existing contracts, will be \$1.657.45.35, as follows:

Bay property right of way, charter privileges, etc., in stock at par. \$1.000.000 00 cost of roadbed \$20,712 32

Cest of tracks, stations, shops, tanks, bridges, etc. \$11,135 00.000 00 cost of equipment. \$15,900.00 00

Cost of general and engineering expenses \$50,000 00

Estimated Value of Company's Property and Other Assets When Road Is Completed, as Follows, to Wit:

 Bay property, based on sales aiready made
 \$2,017,600 00

 light of way, charter, franchises, privileges, etc.
 330,000 00

 Readbed at cost
 990,719 32

 Cost of trucks, stations, shops, tanks, bridges, etc.
 151,135 00

 Cost of equipment
 165,900 00

 Cost of telegraph line
 5,000 00
 TOTAL LIABILITIES

ESTIMATED EARNING POWER.

Total

The estimated total expenditures for general operating expenses, maintenand repairs will be
The annual fixed charges (interest and sinking fund)

THE COMPANY HAS SEEN FIT TO OFFER a certain portion of its bonds (which are secured both upon the Beach property and the railway property bow owned or that shall hereafter be acquired) to the Washington public, with the extraordinary benefits given below, for the reason that the enterprise is distinctly a Washington affair, its which every citizen is directly interested, and from which every property holder will benefit; whether a shareholder or not, by the successful completion of this greatest of Washington attractions; besides that, the management desires to give such benefits as the company can afford to these who will be patrons of the road and the Beach in preference to those who musually secure the cream of such enterprises. Every citizen of Washington is also in a better position to judge of the certainty of the financial success that is bound to follow the opening up of this great resort, to and from which they can go at any hour of the day at the nominal cost of 60 cents. Professional railway men and those who have made examination of the work done and being done declare that the estimates given by the company are lar below what the actual results will be.

H. C. SPEER, Vice President.

LABOR DEMANDS SUFFRAGE

Enthusiastic Mass Meeting of Representative M--

SEWER BOND ISSUE OPPOSED

They Regard It as a Scheme to Extort Tribute for a Fow Legalised Creditors-Resolu tions to This Effect Unanimously Adopted Speech by Representative Coffeen.

A lively meeting was held at Bricklayers hall, corner of Seventh and L streets north-west, to agitate the question of restoring the right of suffrage to the people of the District, and also to discuss the proposed issue of bonds by the District government for pulled improvements. The assemblage was called as a mass-meeting, and was under the au-apices jointly of the Federation of Labor and District Assembly, No. 56, K. of L.

Milford Spohn presided, having been se-lected as chairman by the joint committee of the two organizations named. Upon taking the chair Mr. Spohn made a forcible speech. which caught the crowd from the first. He iditors merely as "fellow residents," not having the rights of citizenship. The meeting was called to enable the people to become citizens, and for putting in force and giving effect to a sentiment that will secure the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Con-

rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution.

"It is humiliating." he said, "to feel that nowhere under the shadow of the American flag is a freeman denied the right of suffrage except in the penitentiaries, lunatic asviums, houses of correction, and the District of Columbia." He referred humorously to the President as a wise and competent mayor, and to Congress as an acceptable board of aldermen, but said they were not elected for the duties which they were called upon to discharge toward the city of Washington.

He took strong grounds in opposition to the bond issue, and characterized it as a scheme to put a tax on labor in order to start the wheels of industry and give labor a chance to earn a loaf of bread, but that the children of the workingmen of to-day would be taxed for half a century to pay for the loaf. It would cost \$2.500,000 for the luxury of borrowing \$7,500,000. His remarks were frequently greeted with applause.

REPERSENTATIVE COFFREN'S SPEECH.

REPRESENTATIVE COFFEEN'S SPEECH. Hon. H. A. Coffeen, M. C., of Wyoming, was then introduced. He referred felicitou to the state from which he came, and said the people out there believed in universal suffrage that would embrace the women as well as the men. He eaid he was in sympathy with the movement for the restoration of the franchise to the people of the District, and would heartily support a measure for that

would Rearthy support a measure for that purpose.

"It is not improper for me to say," he remarked, "that I am in favor of the broadest application of the right of suffrage, and shall most earnessly work for it, both in and out of Congress, in behalf of the good people of the District of Columbia."

He spoke of the power of money, and said: "Capital is a dead thing, and has no rights. Out to no greater extent than has the humblest to ling woman who earns her daily broad at the washtub."

A letter was read from Hon. C. G. Conn.

tolling woman who earns her daily bread at the washtub."

A letter was read from Hon. C. G. Conn, M. C., of Indiana, a member of The Tires Company, in which he expressed regret that owing to a business engagement he was unable to attend, but that he is heartly in favor of the movement to restore the right of suffrage to the District, and that The Tires will use every effort to bring it about. He said his vote and influence in Congress belonged to the wage carners and would be used at all times to promote their interests. The reading was followed by loud applause.

The chairman read a series of resolutions and a motion was made to adopt them, but this was objected to by a member until further time was had for discussion.

Catchy speeches were made by Messes. M. P. Canty, Edward Hogg, Robert Knightley, Stickles, F. S. Siddons, William McCabe, Dulin, Dement, Simmons, Follerton, Hall, and others for and against taking a vote upon the resolutions, with the bond question included, and some objected to a vote at the present meeting. The resolutions were, however, unanimously adopted, as presented, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS AS ADOPTED.

RESOLUTIONS AS ADOPTED We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalenable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. We hold that when the founders

the pursuit of nappiness. Inact o secure these rights governments are instituted among menderiving their just powers from the consent of the governed. We hold that when the founders of our government declared the political equality of all clitizens they were tratiful in what they said and honest in what they did. We hold that the least departure from this basic principle of our government puts in question the wisdom of our fathers, outrages the liberty of the citizen, is a violation of constitutional law, and a menace to free institutions.

We therefore declare:

First—We are American citizens.

Second—That we are therefore entitled to all the privileges of citizensalty.

Third—That we have sufficient intelligence and honesty to exercise the franchise.

Fourth—That we have the constitutional right of the franchise.

Fifth—That a statutory denial of the right is an inexcusable and unconstitutional infringement upon the right of self-government, and degrades the residents of this District to the condition of subjects; therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully demand of the Congress of the United States that they grant to the residents of this District the privilege of suffrage that they may exercise the right of local self-government; belt further

Resolved, That we respectfully demand of the Congress of this District the privilege of suffrage that they may exercise the right of local self-government; belt further

Resolved, That we respectfully demand of the proposition to loan 5,500,000 of bonds, regarding if as a scheme which will hond the industries and property of this District for half a contury, thus legalizing a condition which will force from our quarter of a million of population a tribute as debtors to be extorted from them by a few legalized beneficiaries.

We therefore declare—

For the largest opportunities to labor fer the unemployed.

? For more money, less bonds.

? For improvements paid for by appropriation from revenue derived from the direct taxation of all property on the lines of improvement

result in making the many poorer and the few richer.

A committee to present the resolutions to the House District Committee for its consideration was appointed, consisting of Messrs.

M. P. Canty, A. M. Cooke, William McCabe, George Weich, and Milford Spohn. A letter from Michael I. Weller was read, in which he expressed hearty approval of the movement and regretted that he could not be present.

A committee of seven to map out a campaign and make report at the next meeting held, was appointed. The committee was composed of W. H. G. Simmons, F. L. Siddons, L. P. Wild, William McCabe, W. L. Dewart, Harry Speake, and Milford Spohn, the chairman of the meeting.

The tail form of Gen. Fryc, the much traveled industriat, was several times conspicuously displayed during the discussion. He volunteered some suggestions and put his shoulder straps on record. The meeting adjourned to meet again July 3, when a report from the campaign committee will be received and permanent organization effected.

"Turning of the Tide."

Dr. W. H. Van Swartwout will lecture at Typographical Temple to-night on the "Turning of the Tide," and also explain his "Olumbian" doctrines and the manifesto which he has addressed to Congress.

The Scotlish chamber of husbandry adopted a reconstitute to the effect that the est financial depression is too to the mechange of 1878, and they have decided to Parliament in favor of bimetallism.

The Portuguiese government has man its willingness to allow United States & Caruth to act for Erazilian subjects duri suspension of diplomatic intercourse to Portugal and Brazil, request for which came here the States & States and States & State